

LIONEL'S

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GUIDE TO

Old Montréal

16 Walking Tours

ARCHITECTURAL

+

HISTORICAL

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

COMMERCIAL
INVENTORY

- RESTAURANTS
- SNACK BARS
- PUBS + TAVERNS
- LISTING BY STREET AND NUMBER
OF COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

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GUIDE TO OLD MONTRÉAL

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INTRODUCTION

A journey to the old quarter will require some 3 1/2 hours excluding lunch break.

Before we mind the following facts and dates:

Before the arrival of the French in America, the present site of Old Montréal was an Amerindian settlement named "Hochelaga". In 1534, Jacques Cartier the explorer took possession of what is now Canada in the name of the King of France.

Cartier sailed the Saint-Laurent River as far as Hochelaga, and climbing the near-by mountain named it "Mont-Réal" (Royal Mountain).

By 1643, the Hochelaga settlement had disappeared. De Maisonneuve, then governor of New France founded a French settlement and named it "Ville Marie".

In 1701 Ville Marie became "Mont-

A journey through the old quarter will require some 1½ hours excluding lunch time.

Bear in mind the following facts and dates.

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By 1642, the Hochelaga settlement had disappeared. De Maisonneuve, then governor of New France founded a French settlement and named it "Ville Marie".

In 1701 Ville Marie became "Mont-

réal", pronounced "Mohn — Ray — al" (not "all").

War between France and England ended in the fall of 1760 when New France became a colony of England by virtue of the Treaty of Paris signed in 1763.

The names of the streets date from 1672.

Since you are most likely have lunch in the old city you will find in the center fold, a list of restaurants together with a map. Both names and locations are numbered. This method will make it easy for you to find your way to the restaurant of your choosing. The letters following the addresses indicate the average price of meals. "E" is for expensive, "M" is for moderate and "I" is for inexpensive.

How to reach Ville Marie

The easiest way is by the "Métro" (Underground or Subway).

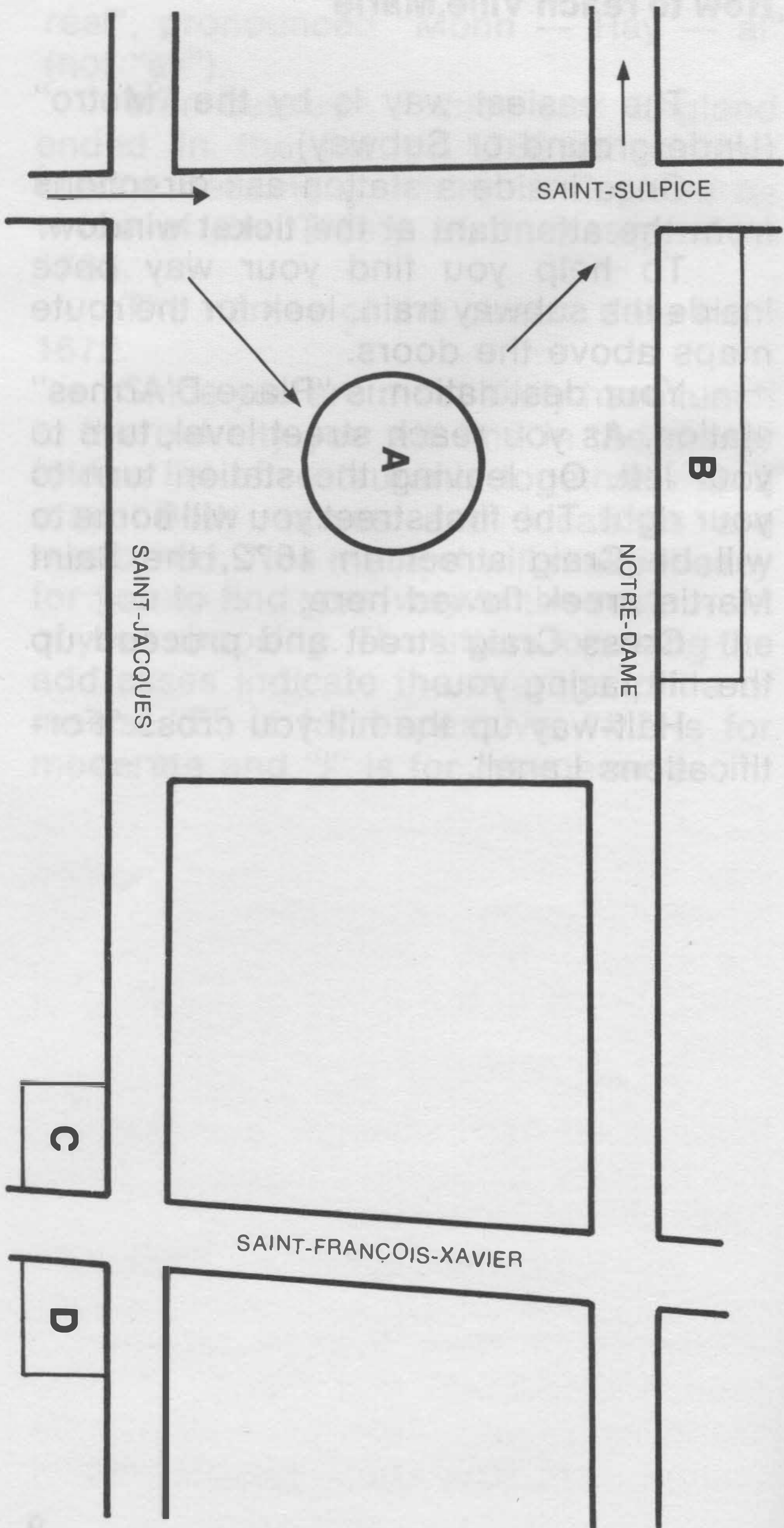
Once inside a station ask directions from the attendant at the ticket window.

To help you find your way once inside the subway train, look for the route maps above the doors.

Your destination is "Place D'Armes" station. As you reach street level, turn to your left. On leaving the station turn to your right. The first street you will come to will be Craig street. In 1672, the Saint Martin creek flowed here.

Cross Craig street and proceed up the hill facing you.

Half-way up the hill you cross "Fortifications Lane".



“Fortifications”

From 1717 to 1722 Chaussegros de Léry built fortifications in the shape of a stone wall measuring 18 feet high, 4 feet at the base and 3 feet at the top, surrounded by bulwark and trenches. It served as a protection against attack from the Iroquois and against invasion by the English of New England. The wall stretched on the north side along the present lane, on the east side along Berri street, on the south side along Saint-Paul street and on the west side along McGill street. There were eleven gates. The entire construction was demolished in 1822.

“La Place d’Armes”

As you reach the top of the hill you will cross Saint-Jacques Street and enter a square named “Place d’Armes” (Parade grounds). In the center of the square (A) stands the monument to Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, founder of Ville Marie in 1642. At the beginning of the 1837 rebellion, “Les Fils de la Liberté” and members of the “Doric Club” clashed here in bloody street fighting.

“Notre-Dame-Church”

Facing you (B) is Notre-Dame Church, probably the most beautiful

church in North America. It rivals many of the great cathedrals of Europe. On this site in 1642, De Maisonneuve built the first chapel. On this same site, the first Notre-Dame Church was built in 1678. The present church was begun in 1823 and completed, except for the towers, in 1829. The right hand tower houses the "gros bourdon", a bell weighing 24,780 pounds. The left hand tower contains the 10-bell carillon.

With your back to Notre-Dame Church notice (C) on the other side of the square, the head-quarters of the first bank established in Canada, the Bank of Montréal, founded in 1817 on Saint-Paul Street. In 1867, after his release from Fort Munroe prison, Jefferson Davis, the U.S. confederate President brought to Montréal a whole trunk full of documents which were stored in the vaults of the bank. In 1654, part of Place d'Armes was occupied by the cemetery of the hospital built upon land now owned by the bank. At that time, Saint-Jacques Street was nonexistant for it was mapped out in 1678

Saint-Lawrence Hall (D) to the left of the bank but invisible from here was, since the start of the U.S. Civil War, the head-quarters of the Confederate secret service. This is where John Wilkes Booth planned the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14th., 1865. In the early days, both Saint-Jacques and Notre-Dame Street were part of "la haute ville", (Upper Town).

“Du Luth”

The building at the left of Notre-Dame Church is where stood the residence (A) of the famous explorer Daniel de Greysolon, Sieur Du Luth who gave his name to the city of Duluth in Minnesota. Du Luth died in Montréal in 1710.

“Anglican church”

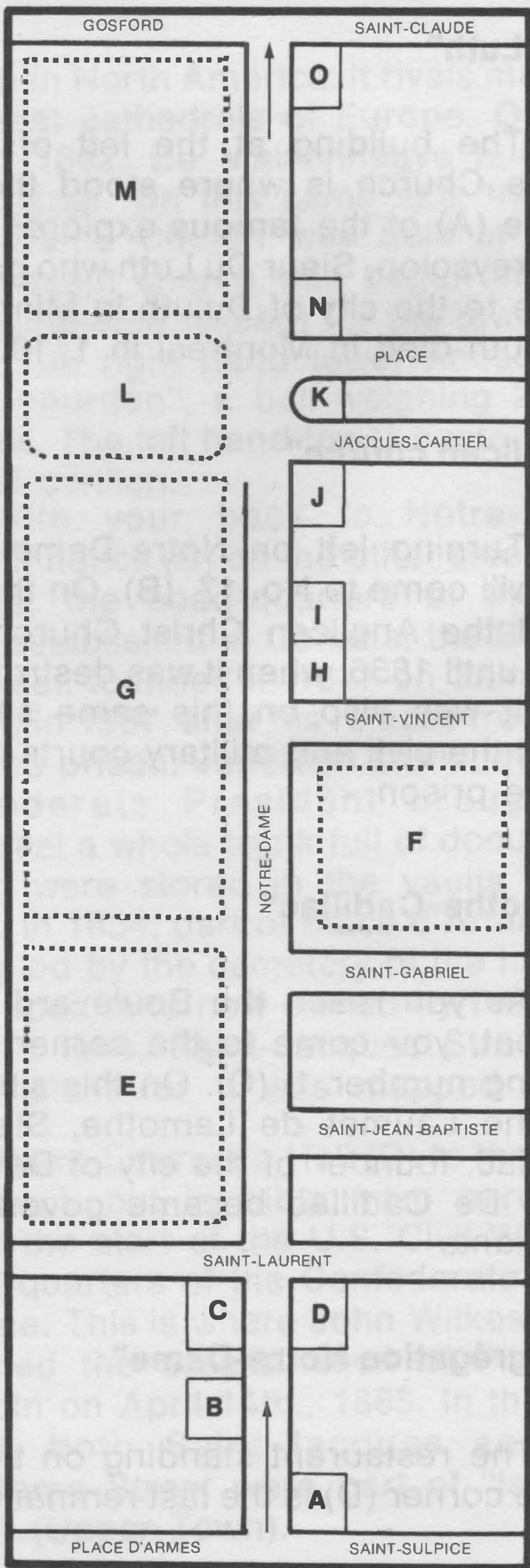
Turning left on Notre-Dame Street you will come to No. 17, (B). On this land stood the Anglican Christ Church from 1814 until 1856, when it was destroyed by fire. It was also on this same site that stood the civil and military courts as well as the prison.

“Lamothe-Cadillac”

As you reach the Boulevard Saint-Laurent, you come to the corner house bearing number 1, (C). On this site lived Antoine Laumet de Lamothe, Sieur de Cadillac, founder of the city of Detroit in 1701. De Cadillac became governor of Louisiana.

“Congrégation Notre-Dame”

The restaurant standing on the opposite corner (D) is the last remnant of an



old group of stone buildings extending from this corner down to Saint-Paul Street. The buildings along the Boulevard Saint-Laurent were demolished to make room for the widening of the street as well as that of the harbour. This old stone building dates from the first half of the 18th century.

“East-west division”

The Boulevard Saint-Laurent, which you are about to cross, divides the city in two sections, East and West. There is no North and South division.

“Palais de Justice”

The modern black building you see on your left (E) is the latest Palais de Justice (Court House).

“Nouveau Palais de Justice”

The “new” Palais de Justice, (F) was built some 40 years ago. The most illustrious owner of the grounds was Lambert Closse, De Maisonneuve’s right hand man. The building now houses “Le Conservatoire d’Art Dramatique”.

“Vieux Palais de Justice”

The “old” Palais de Justice (G) was inaugurated in 1856. From 1698, part of the land was occupied by the residence of the Jesuit Order until destroyed by fire in 1803. From 1777, on this same site was built the first synagogue in Canada by the “Spanish and Portugese Jewish Congregation”. The building is now used by the City of Montréal.

“Raymond Fabre”

Across from the Vieux Palais de Justice, at number 152, (H) stood a house built during the latter part of the 17th century. On this site lived Raymond Fabre, mayor of Montréal.

“Galerie La Sauvegarde”

A few steps further, at number 160 (I), stands an old house dating from the latter part of the 18th century. It now houses an art gallery.

“Silver dollar saloon”

On reaching the next corner you come to a house which dates back to 1805 (J). It was named the “Silver Dollar Saloon” because the owner had overlaid the floor with 350 silver dollars. It is said

that rebels hid in this saloon during the 1837 rebellion.

“Nelson’s Column”

You have now reached Place Jacques-Cartier where stands (K) the monument to Lord Horatio Nelson, the English admiral. It is the oldest monument in the city.

“Place Vauquelin”

Facing the Nelson column is Place Vauquelin (L). The monument is that of the unfortunate naval defender of the cities of Québec and Louisbourg in 1760.

“Hotel de Ville”

Next to Place Vauquelin is Montréal’s City Hall (M) which somewhat resembles the City Hall of Paris, France as both buildings are of the Renaissance style. It was built in 1872. Fire having destroyed the interior in 1922, partial reconstruction took place in 1926. On the entrance facing Place Vauquelin is a plaque recalling Jacques Viger, Montréal’s first mayor. It was on June 5th., 1833 that he presided over the first municipal council. Viger was the author of the city’s motto: “Concordia Salus”.

“Manoir Bécancour”

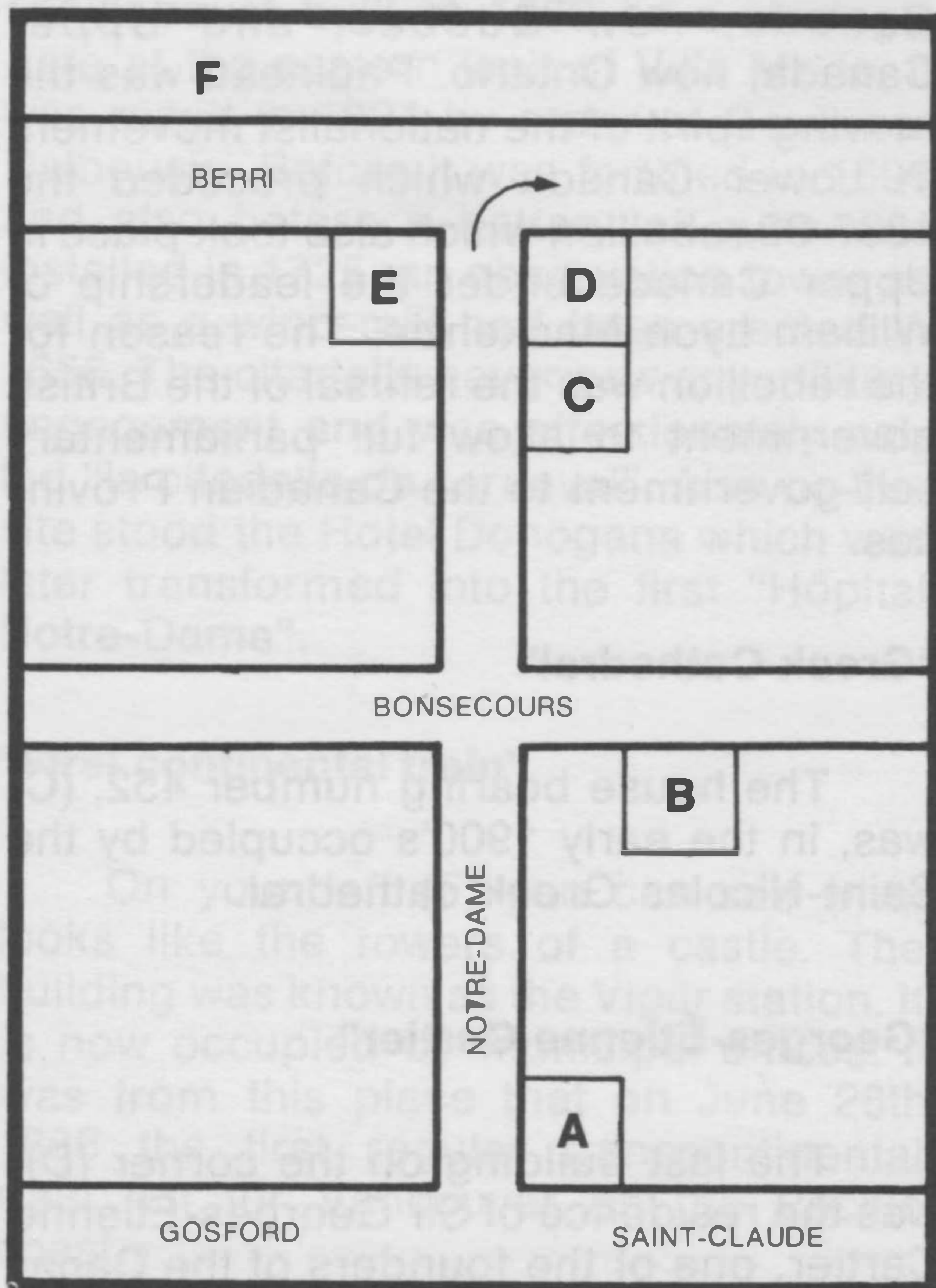
Facing the City Hall at the corner of Place Jacques-Cartier there is a parking lot (N) on which stood the “Manoir Bécancour”, owned by the second Baron de Portneuf around the seventeen hundreds. In the rear of the manor stood another building which was the printing plant of the newspaper “La Minerve”.

“Château de Ramezay”

You now reach the “Château de Ramezay” (0), one of the most interesting buildings as well as the best historical museum. It was built in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, the then governor of New France. It served many purposes in the course of the years. It was the home of the French governors, the head-quarters of the “Compagnie des Indes”, then the residence of the English governors. During the occupation of Montréal by American troops in 1775-76, the chateau was the head-quarters of General Richard Montgomery, Benedict Arnold and Wooster. In the same period, Benjamin Franklin also occupied the building as delegate of the Continental Congress. The chateau sheltered faculties of the Université Laval before becoming a museum.

“De Beaujeu”

Crossing Gosford-Saint-Claude Street you will reach number 320 (A). Built during the latter part of the 18th century, the De Beaujeu house was then considered a beautiful private home. Among the owners of distinction were counts and viscounts as well as a certain Félix Poutré who, some say, escaped the gallows by faking madness during the



1837 rebellion. Another version, supported by some documents, has him being a paid informer and police agent.

“Papineau”

Taking a few steps on the right hand street (Bonsecours), you will see, (B), the residence of Louis-Joseph Papineau. In 1791, the British government divided the Province of Québec in two parts, Lower Canada, now Québec, and Upper Canada, now Ontario. Papineau was the moving spirit of the nationalist movement in Lower Canada which preceded the 1837-38 rebellion which also took place in Upper Canada under the leadership of William Lyon Mackenzie. The reason for the rebellion was the refusal of the British government to allow full parliamentary self-government to the Canadian Provinces.

“Greek Cathedral”

The house bearing number 452, (C) was, in the early 1900's occupied by the Saint-Nicolas 'Greek cathedral.

“Georges-Étienne Cartier”

The last building on the corner (D), was the residence of Sir Georges-Étienne Cartier, one of the founders of the Cana-

dian Confederation. Always a controversial figure, Cartier was an important politician in the middle of the 19th century. After 1892 the building was used as a hotel under different names.

“La Citadelle”

The vacant lot across the street (E) is where stood the fortified hill of the citadelle that De Maisonneuve and D'Ailleboust built in 1660 as a strategic gate at the eastern limit of Ville Marie. It was razed in 1821 by order of Governor Dalhousie. Before it was fortified in 1690 and also before a battery of guns was installed in 1725, an observation tower as well as a wind-mill had been erected in 1656. The citadelle never saw any military engagement and was affectionately called “la citadelle de carnaval”. Also on this site stood the Hotel Donogana which was later transformed into the first “Hôpital Notre-Dame”.

“First continental train”

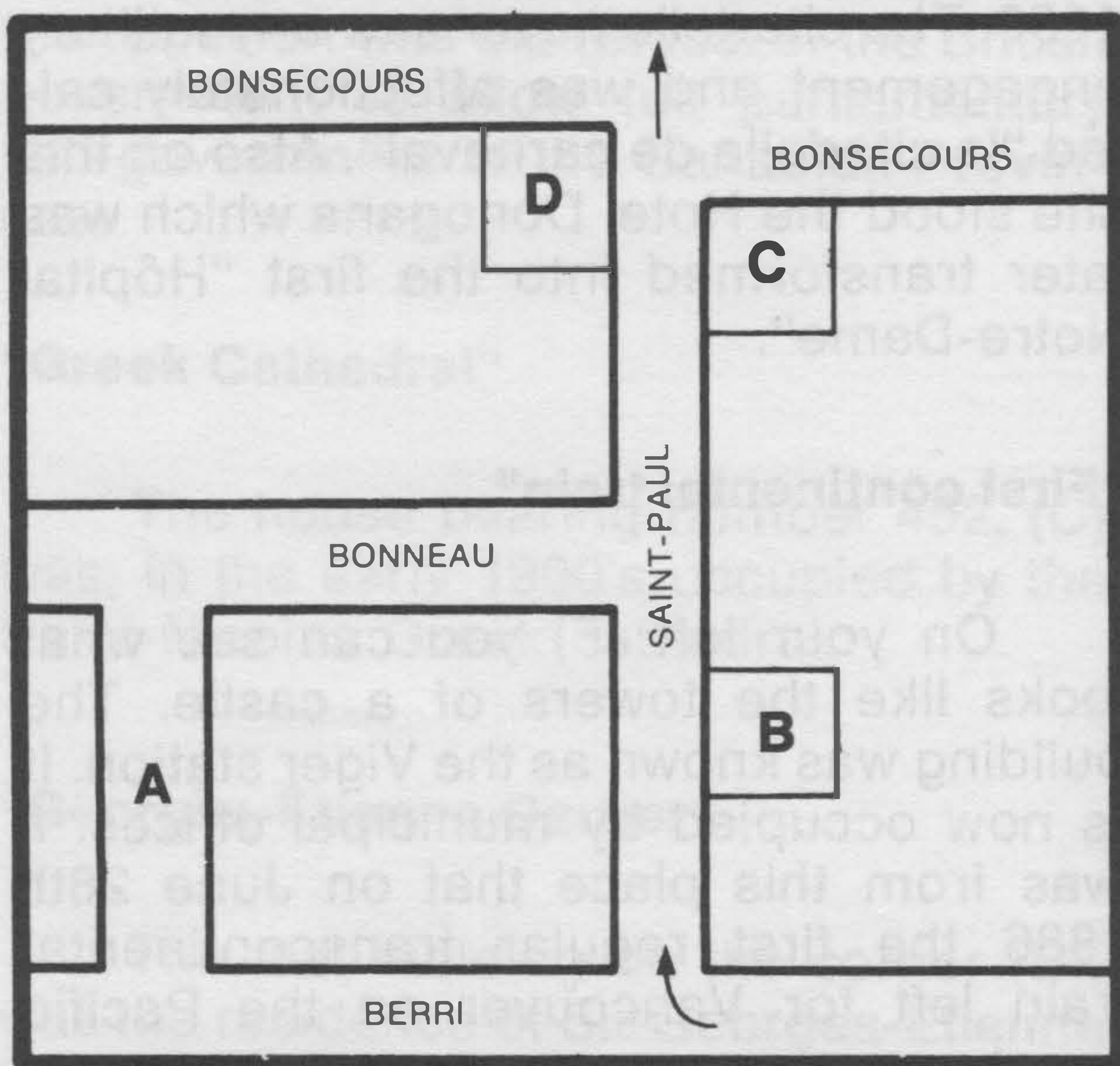
On your left (F) you can see what looks like the towers of a castle. The building was known as the Viger station. It is now occupied by municipal offices. It was from this place that on June 28th 1886 the first regular transcontinental train left for Vancouver on the Pacific coast.

“Eastern limit”

Now turn to the right on Berri Street. It was along this roadway that stood the “Mur de l’est”, the eastern wall of the fortifications.

“Saint-Paul Street”

Further down the hill runs Saint-Paul Street. It is the oldest street in the city, although in 1645 it was little more than a path. “La rue Saint-Paul” became the main thoroughfare of “la basse ville”, (Lower Town). The whole sector you are



about to visit was partly occupied by the Royal Stores where pioneers and trappers were swindled and victimized by the French administrator, Bigot. To recall his misdeeds, a narrow street (A) nearby was named "La Friponne" (the rascal). After the English conquest, the stores were transformed into barracks, army warehouses and Royal Navy yards. On the corner of Berri and Saint-Paul stood the "Québec" gate of the fortifications. It opened on the road leading to Québec City. It was also known as the "Saint-Martin" gate because this part of Saint-Paul street was then known by that name. It is through this gate that Ethan Allen and his Vermont Green Mountaineers entered Montréal as prisoners of war in 1775. This event took place during the American Revolution. Allen had mistakenly counted on the help of the French population in his struggle with the English. The French considered this battle as being between two foreign countries and therefore of no concern to them. They did not see any difference being a colony of England or a colony of the United States. Incidentally, Allen was very much of a separatist himself for he was successful in having Vermont admitted in the Union as an independent state at the time New York and New Hampshire were trying to annex Vermont.

The house bearing number 445 (B), on Saint-Paul Street dates back to 1710. It was built by Antoine Gabriel dit La Charpente, known for his lavish parties.

“Pierre du Calvet”

As you reach the next street, the corner house (C) at number 401 on Bonsecours Street is that of Pierre du Calvet. It is still in good condition even though it dates back to the French régime. Built around 1725, it was the home of a controversial Huguenot merchant who was eventually imprisoned for having provided information and supplies to the American general Montgomery in 1775. Many years later, he was once more accused of treason and deported because of letters he had written to George Washington.

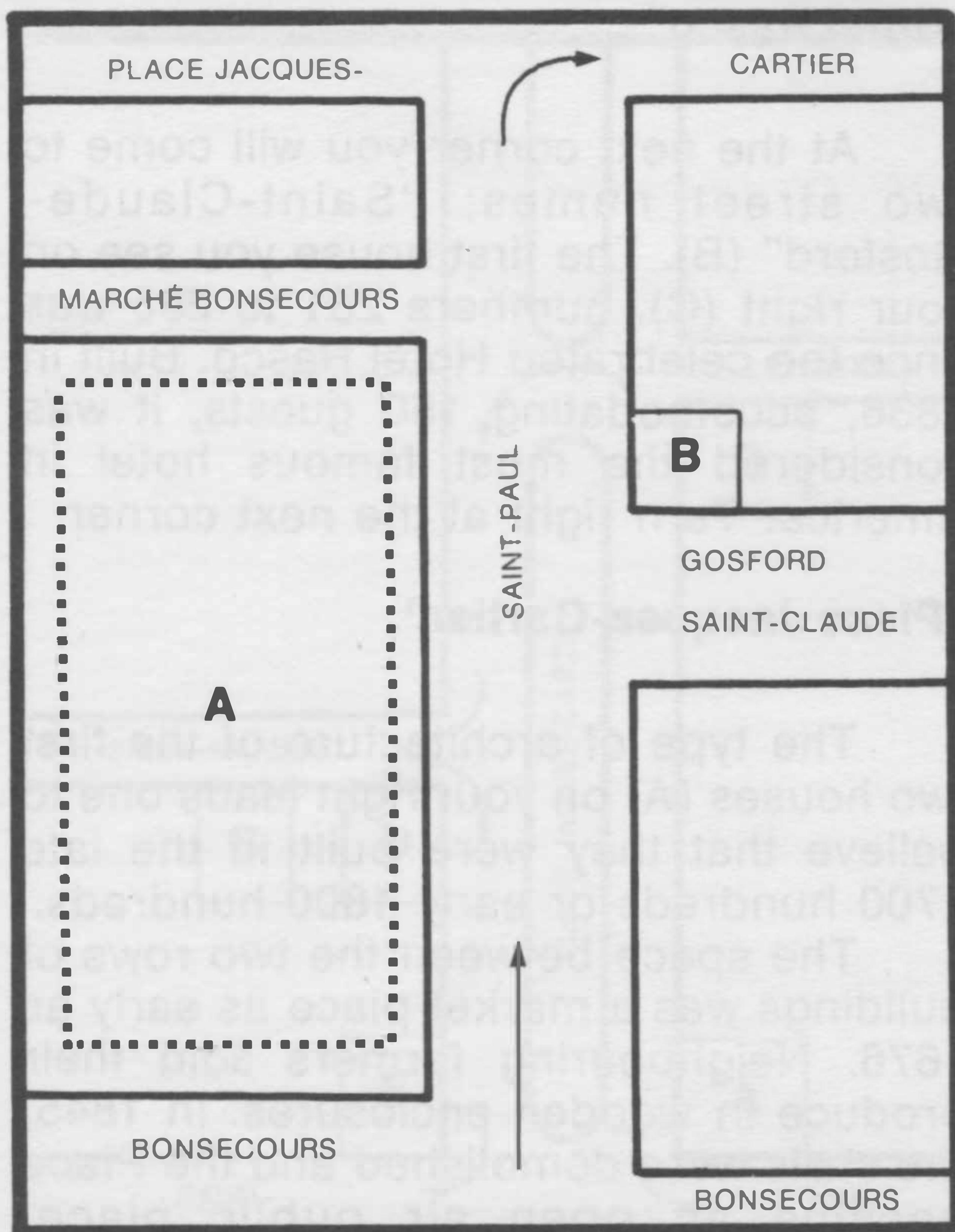
“Notre-Dame de Bonsecours”

The church you see on your left (D), is the oldest in Montréal. The chapel was first built in 1657. It had to be reconstructed twice following fire outbreaks. The present chapel was erected in 1771 and alterations made in 1885. It is known as the Seaman's Chapel. Visitors may climb to an observation post and enjoy a good view of the harbour. You may also visit an interesting small museum at the rear of the chapel.

“Marché Bonsecours”

The long building you see on your left (A) is the Bonsecours Market built in 1845. From 1698 however, it was the

“Place” of the French régime administrator. Demolished in 1798 by Sir John Johnson it was replaced by a magnificent residence which was later bought by the Molson family who transformed it into a hotel and gave it the name of “Mansion House”. Also on this land stood the “Théâtre Royal” from 1825 to 1844. English and French theatrical troupes from Europe performed in this theatre. Charles Dickens, accompanied by his wife presented one of his plays here in 1842. The construction of the market took place at



intervals from 1845 to 1852. Originally it was used as a City Hall, a reception hall and a market. Municipal offices occupied the far end. The concert hall of 500 seats occupied the near end of the building. There also was a smaller hall for public meetings. The Municipal Council sat here for the first time on January 24th, 1852 then moved to the present City Hall in 1878. After that the building was exclusively used as a market until 1964 when it was converted into municipal offices.

“Hotel Rasco”

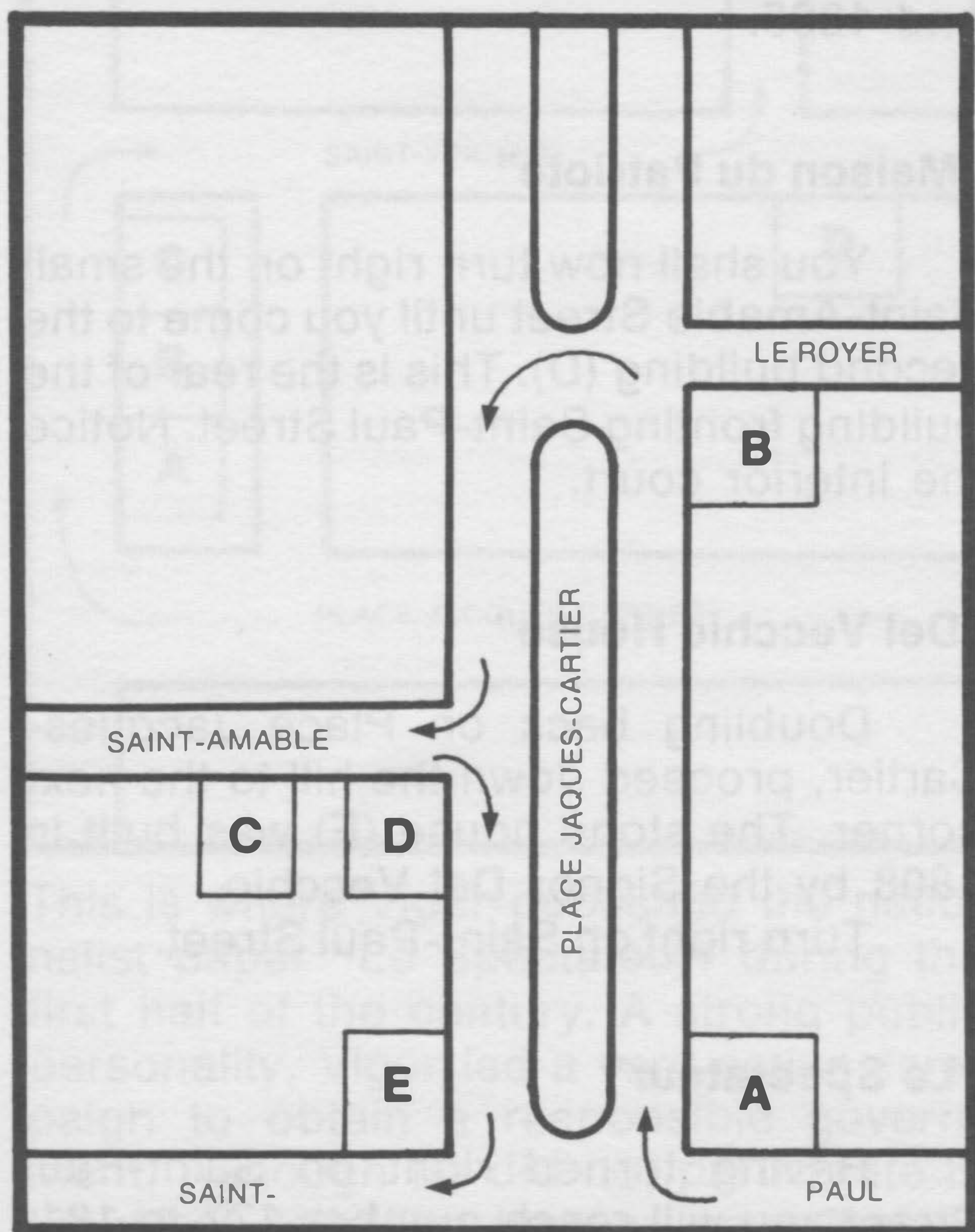
At the next corner you will come to two street names; “Saint-Claude-Gosford” (B). The first house you see on your right (C), numbers 281 to 295 was once the celebrated Hotel Rasco. Built in 1836, accomodating 150 guests, it was considered the most famous hotel in America. Turn right at the next corner.

“Place Jacques-Cartier”

The type of architecture of the first two houses (A) on your right leads one to believe that they were built in the late 1700 hundreds or early 1800 hundreds.

The space between the two rows of buildings was a market place as early as 1676. Neighbouring farmers sold their produce in wooden enclosures. In 1845, the stalls were demolished and the Place became an open air public place.

Farmers continued their trade from carts set sideways along the Place. In those days, street singers, violin players and hawkers enlivened the Place. Along this street stood the residence of the Marquis Rigaud de Vaudreuil, governor of New France and father of the last governor of the French colony. It was built in 1723 and destroyed by fire in 1803. The gardens extended as far as the Nelson column. The Sulpician Order bought the building in 1775 to house the "Collège de Montréal" until also destroyed by fire in 1803.



“Vandelac house”

As you reach the next corner (B) you will see another old stone house built between 1797 and 1826.

“Denis-Benjamin Viger”

Now cross to the other side of the Place and turn left. At the next corner, number 410 (C), stands the house which once belonged to the statesman Denis-Benjamin Viger. It was built between 1803 and 1805.

“Maison du Patriote”

You shall now turn right on the small Saint-Amable Street until you come to the second building (D). This is the rear of the building fronting Saint-Paul Street. Notice the interior court.

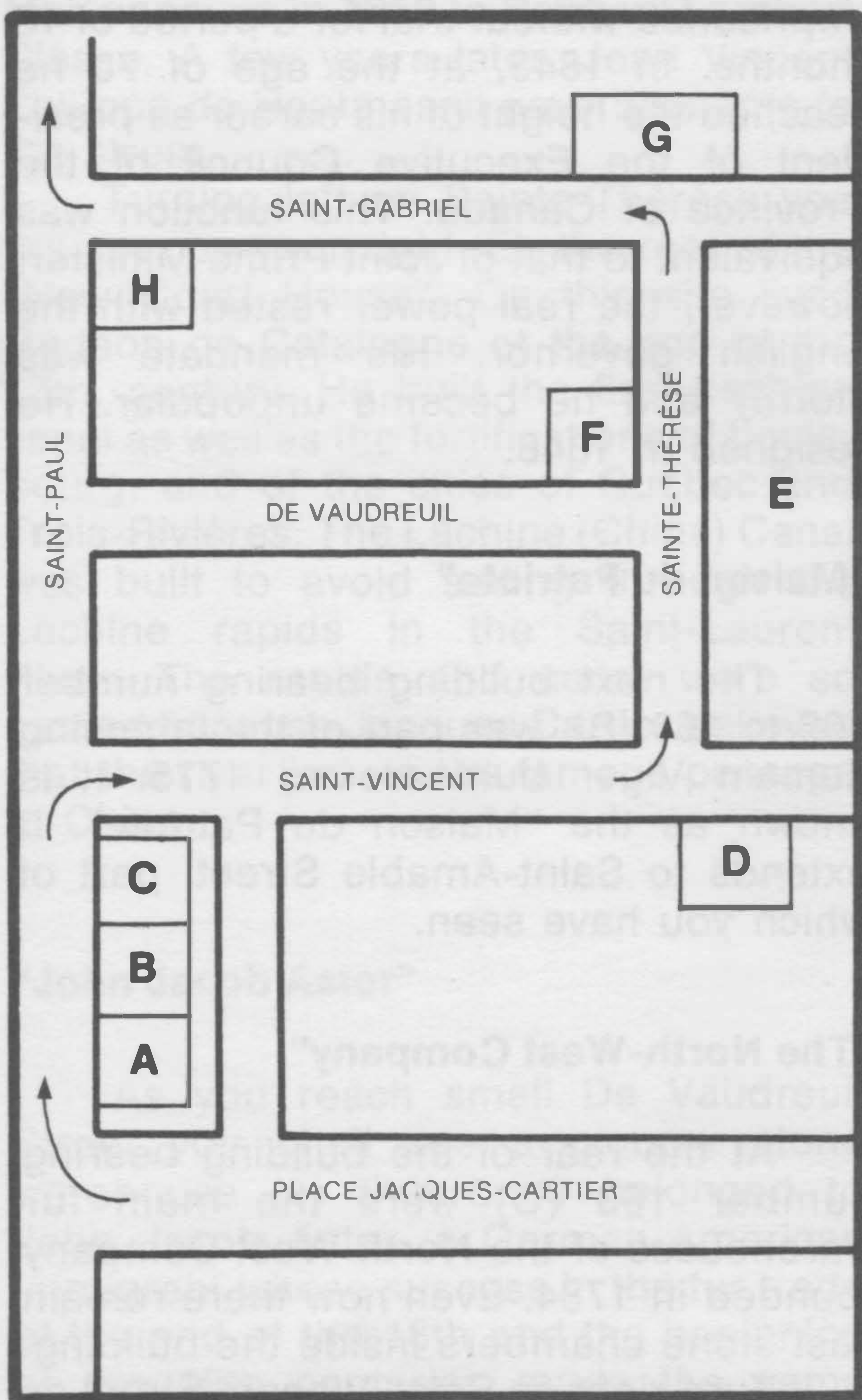
“Del Vecchio House”

Doubling back on Place Jacques-Cartier, proceed down the hill to the next corner. The stone house (E) was built in 1808 by the Signor Del Vecchio.

Turn right on Saint-Paul Street.

“Le Spectateur”

Having turned right on Saint-Paul Street you will reach number 177 to 181.



This is where Viger published the nationalist paper "Le Spectateur" during the first half of the century. A strong public personality, Viger led a very active campaign to obtain a responsible government. Although he did not participate in the 1837 rebellion he was nevertheless

imprisoned without trial for a period of 18 months. In 1843, at the age of 70 he reached the height of his career as president of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada. This function was equivalent to that of Joint Prime Minister, however, the real power rested with the English governor. His mandate was stormy and he became unpopular. He resigned in 1846.

“Maison du Patriote”

The next building bearing number 165 to 169 (B), was part of the imposing domain Viger built around 1775. It is known as the “Maison du Patriote”. It extends to Saint-Amable Street, part of which you have seen.

“The North-West Company”

At the rear of the building bearing number 163 (C) were the main fur warehouses of the North-West Company founded in 1784. Even now there remain vast stone chambers inside the building.

Turn right on Saint-Vincent Street as far as numbers 427 to 437 (D). According to the archives of the City of Montréal, these houses were built on lot 344 of the old register of landed properties. These old houses remain a rare example of the architecture at the time of the French régime. The land was ceded by De

30

Maisonneuve in 1659 to Raphael Lambert Closse. A few years later, Jean Vincent Philippe de Hautmesnil gave his name to the street.

Turning left on Sainte-Thérèse you will see, on your right (E), the rear of the "New Court House". On this site lived Gédéon de Catalogne at the end of the 17th. century. He built the first Lachine canal as well as the fortifications of Louisbourg, and of the cities of Québec and Trois-Rivières. The Lachine (China) Canal was built to avoid sailing through the Lachine rapids in the Saint-Laurent River. The rapids and canal were so named because Jacques Cartier believed that the river led to the famous passage to China.

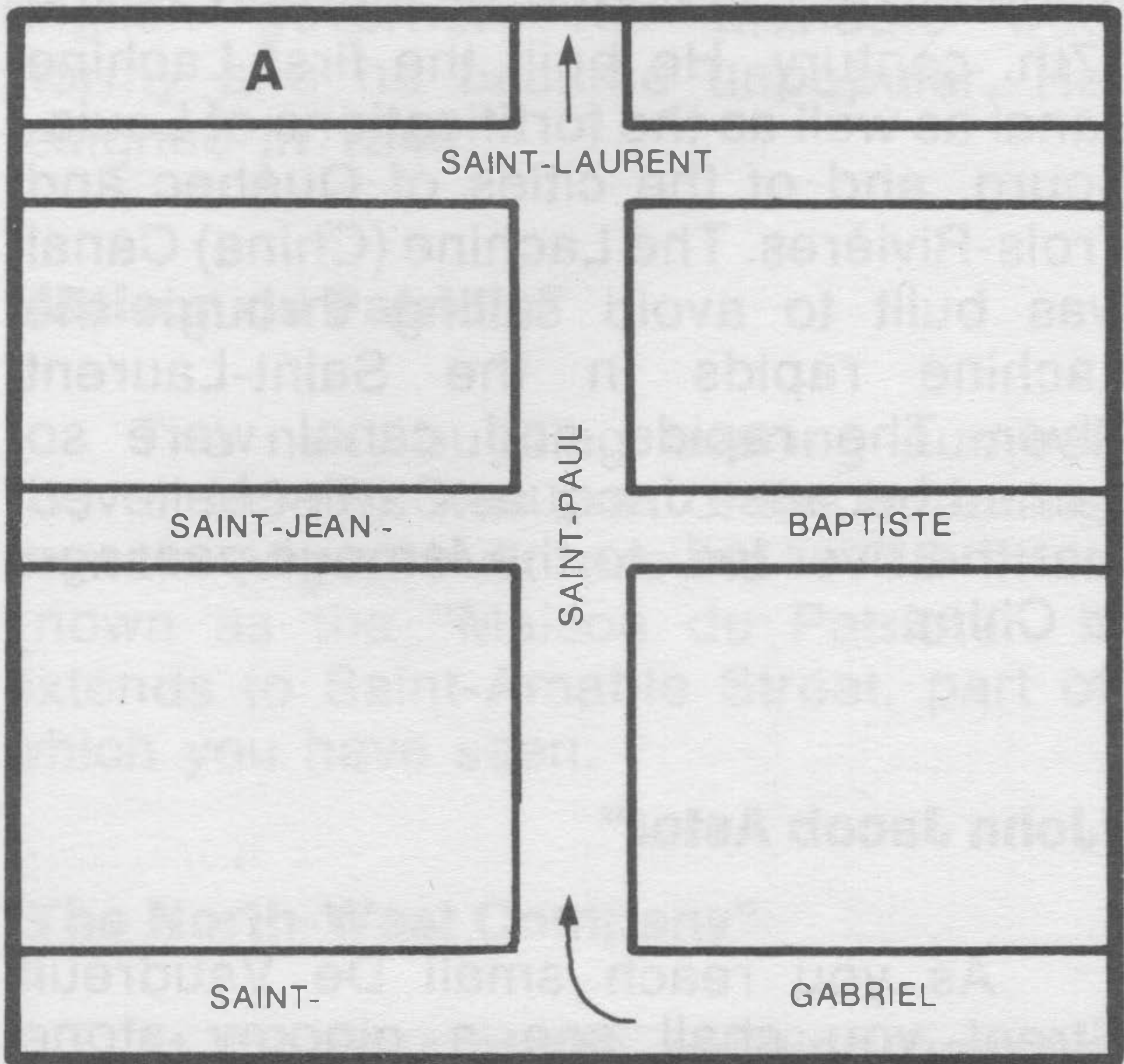
"John Jacob Astor"

As you reach small De Vaudreuil Street you shall see a gloomy stone warehouse (F) that once belonged to John Jacob Astor, a German-American immigrant whose success in the fur trade at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries made the name Astor a symbol of wealth in America. The building was completed in 1759. Many a Québécois left Montréal to work as trappers for Astor in Oregon.

Part of the stone building (G) facing you at the end of the street was built around 1685.

“Ludger Duvernay”

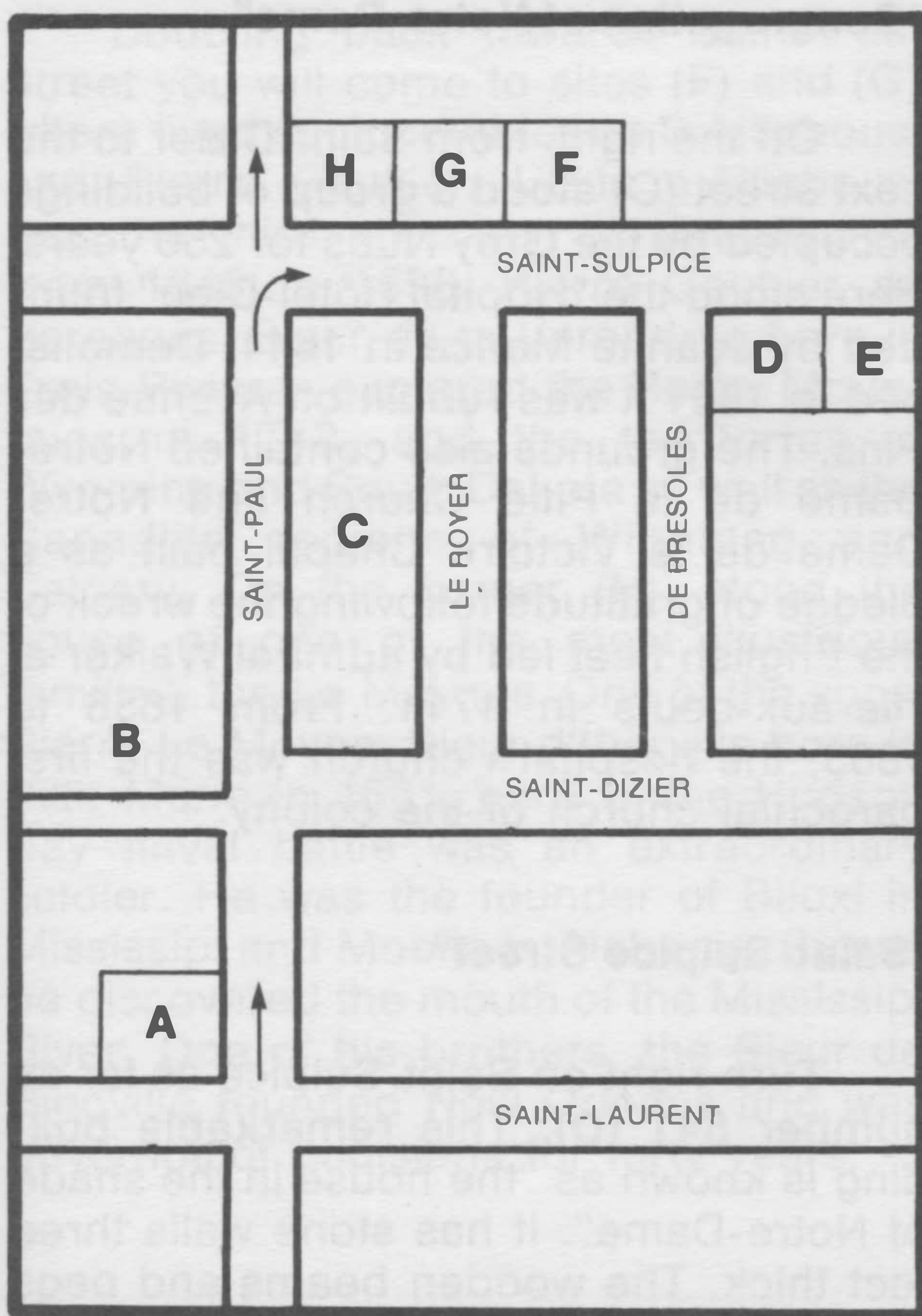
Turn left on Saint-Gabriel as far as Saint-Paul. On the left hand corner (H) stood the printing house of Ludger Duvernay, founder of the Saint-Jean-Baptiste National Society in 1834.



Turn right on Saint-Paul as far as Boulevard Saint-Laurent. The stone wall on your left (A) joins two buildings of distinct historic value. They include two sections of a house built towards the end of the 17th century. The common wall hides an interior court leading to old stables.

“Thomas Jonquière”

Crossing Boulevard Saint-Laurent,



the first corner house on your left (A) was the home of Thomas Jonquière, De Callière's ambassador to the Five Nations in 1701.

“Miss Bourgeoys School”

It was on the next street, Saint-Dizier, on your left that stood Miss Bourgeoys's first school in 1658.

“Congregation of Notre-Dame”

On the right, from Saint-Dizier to the next street (C) stood a group of buildings occupied by the Grey Nuns for 250 years. Here stood the “Hôpital Hôtel-Dieu” founded by Jeanne Mance in 1644. Demolished in 1861 it was rebuilt on Avenue des Pins. The grounds also contained Notre-Dame de la Pitié Church and Notre-Dame de la Victoire Chapel built as a pledge of gratitude following the wreck of the English fleet led by admiral Walker at l'Île-aux-oeufs in 1711. From 1656 to 1883, the hospital's church was the first parochial church of the colony.

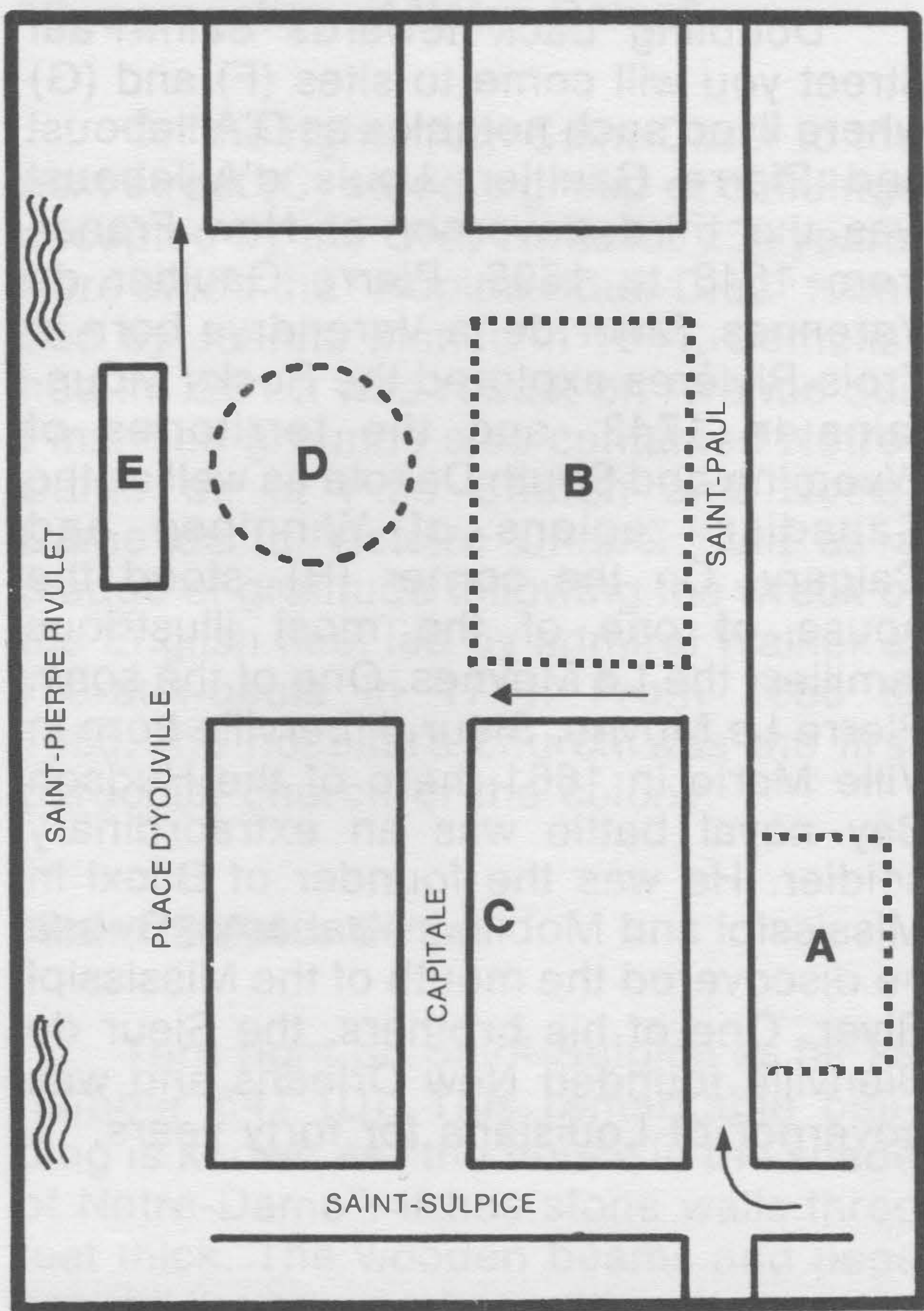
“Saint-Sulpice Street”

Turn right on Saint-Sulpice as far as number 541 (D). This remarkable building is known as “the house in the shade of Notre-Dame”. It has stone walls three feet thick. The wooden beams and pegs are still in very good condition. It contains a fire-place dating from 1829. Located in the cellar are tree trunks used as beams. Visitors are welcome to enter and browse around the boutiques. The building is so out of the ordinary that there is a waiting list of prospective tenants. It is the property of the brothers Léo and Raoul Bernier, owners of C. X. Tranchemontagne & Cie Ltée (E). This firm has been in the textile business since 1892.

Doubling back towards Saint-Paul Street you will come to sites (F) and (G) where lived such notables as D'Ailleboust and Pierre Gaultier. Louis d'Ailleboust was the third governor of New France from 1648 to 1698. Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye born in Trois-Rivières explored the Rocky Mountains in 1743, and the territories of Wyoming and South Dakota as well as the Canadian regions of Winnipeg and Calgary. On the corner (H), stood the house of one of the most illustrious families, the Le Moynes. One of the sons, Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville born in Ville Marie in 1661, hero of the Hudson Bay naval battle was an extraordinary soldier. He was the founder of Biloxi in Mississippi and Mobile in Alabama. By sea he discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River. One of his brothers, the Sieur de Bienville founded New Orleans and was governor of Louisiana for forty years.

“De Maisonneuve’s Dwelling”

Turning right on Saint-Paul Street you shall come to a vacant lot (A) where stood in 1657, the house in which De Maisonneuve lived until his recall to France in 1852. One section of the rear wall still stands, embedded in the garden wall of Notre-Dame’s first seminary located on Notre-Dame Street.



“Place Royale”

The square on your left (B) is called “Place Royale”. It has had three different uses and therefore, three different names. The first was “Place du marché” (Market Place), then it was called “Place d’Armes” and finally “Place Royale”. This is where the public crier read pro-

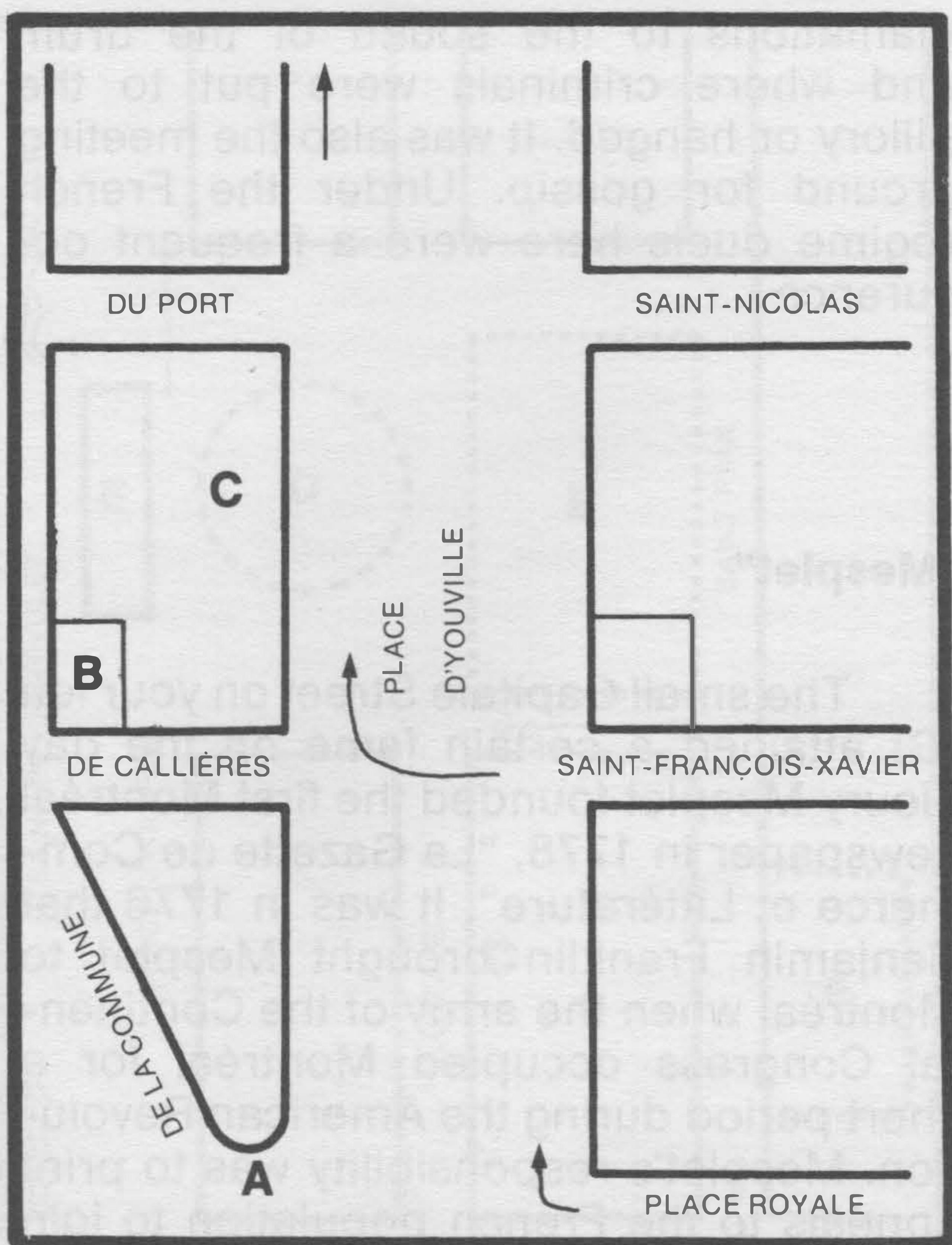
36

clamations to the sound of the drum and where criminals were put to the pillory or hanged. It was also the meeting ground for gossip. Under the French régime duels here were a frequent occurrence.

“Mesplet”

The small Capitale Street on your left (C) attained a certain fame on the day Fleury Mesplet founded the first Montréal newspaper in 1778, “La Gazette de Commerce et Littérature”. It was in 1776 that Benjamin Franklin brought Mesplet to Montréal when the army of the Continental Congress occupied Montréal for a short period during the American Revolution. Mesplet’s responsibility was to print appeals to the French population to join the American forces in their fight against the English. He arrived here just when the Americans were returning home. After a brief detention Mesplet used his printing press for other purposes.

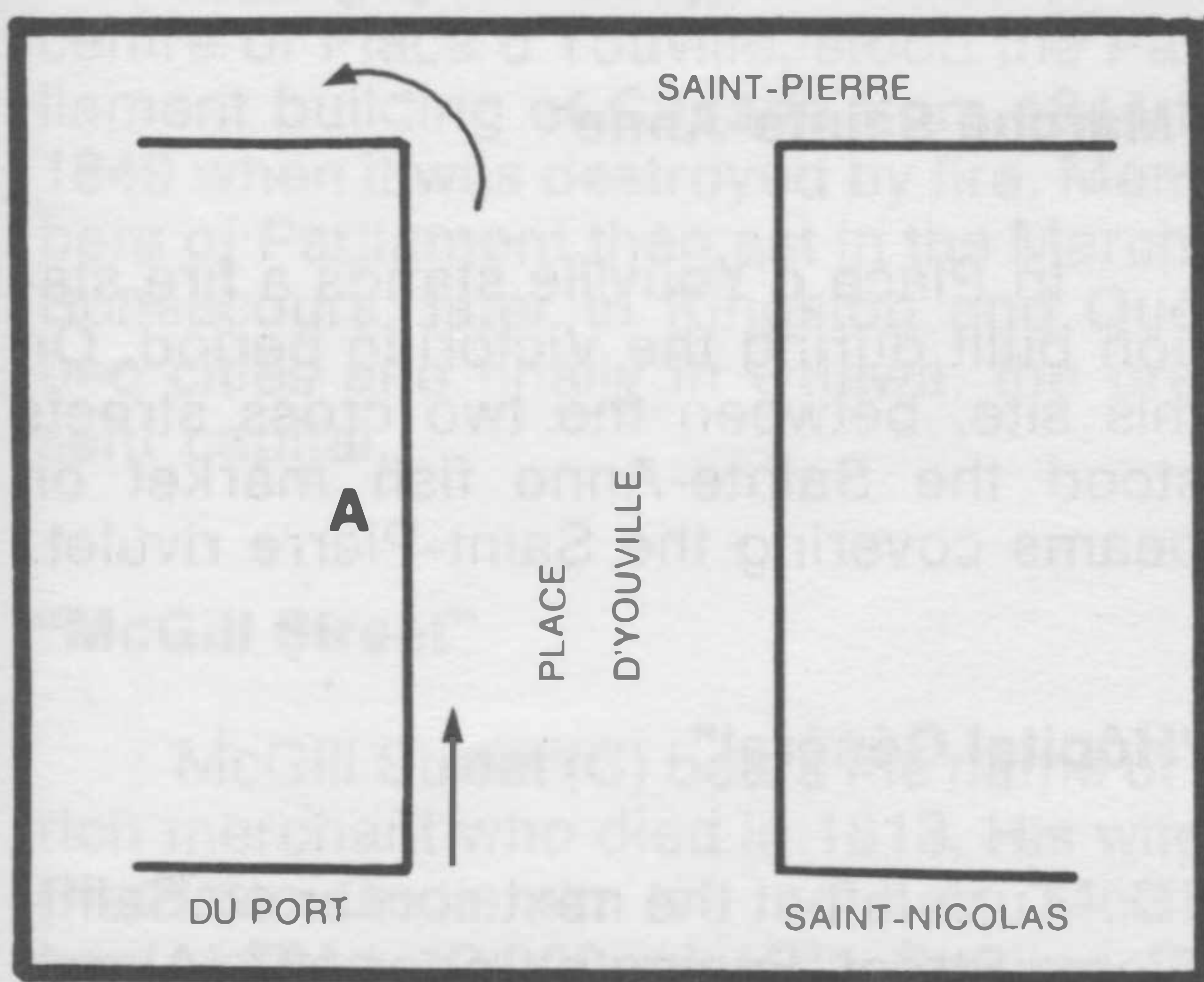
The obelisk (D) facing De la Commune Street recalls the birth of Ville Marie. It was erected in 1894 in honour of the pioneers. A plaque on the monument reads as follows: “Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve laid on this spot the foundation of Montréal on the 18th of May 1642 with twenty odd countrymen”.



“Harbour”

Champlain was first to make use of the harbour which stood right across from Place Royale (E). King Louis XIV had ceded some 20 acres of land along the shore of the Saint-Laurent River. As early as 1611 Champlain had set up a fur trading post. However it was only in 1640 that the harbour became permanent. From the obelisk you can see on your left

(A) the junction of De la Commune Street and Place d'Youville. This is where the rivulet Saint-Pierre flowed under Place d'Youville and into the Saint-Laurent River. Keeping to your right you will reach the next corner (B), where you will see Joe Beef's canteen, a 120 year old building. It is now occupied by a tavern which is a far cry from the establishment of the late eighteen hundreds. You shall now walk across Place d'Youville. From De Callières Street to the next street (Du Port) stood, in 1645 a fort (C) 320 feet square which was replaced thirty years later by the chateau of Monsieur de Callières.



“Écuries d'Youville”

Going on past Du Port Street you will come to number 296 (A), the entrance to

the “Écuries d’Youville” (stables). Built in 1825 on land owned by the Grey Nuns they were not stables as such for the buildings were mainly used as warehouses by an enterprising man who, during a certain period of the American Civil War sold grain to the Confederate Army. As you enter through wrought iron gates in an ancient stone archway you face a green courtyard enclosed by ancient stone walls of buildings on the shape of a U. Inside one of them, from oeil-de-boeuf windows one can see the ancient gables and pitched roof-lines of Ville Marie’s historic past. The “stables” were built on the south shore of the Saint-Pierre rivulet.

“Marché Sainte-Anne”

In Place d’Youville stands a fire station built during the Victorian period. On this site, between the two cross streets stood the Sainte-Anne fish market on beams covering the Saint-Pierre rivulet.

“Hôpital Général”

Turn left at the next corner on Saint-Pierre Street. Facing number 127 (A) one can see the concave wall of the Hôpital Général. Quite a considerable portion of the hospital as well as its chapel were demolished to make room for the lengthening of Saint-Pierre Street. This hospi-

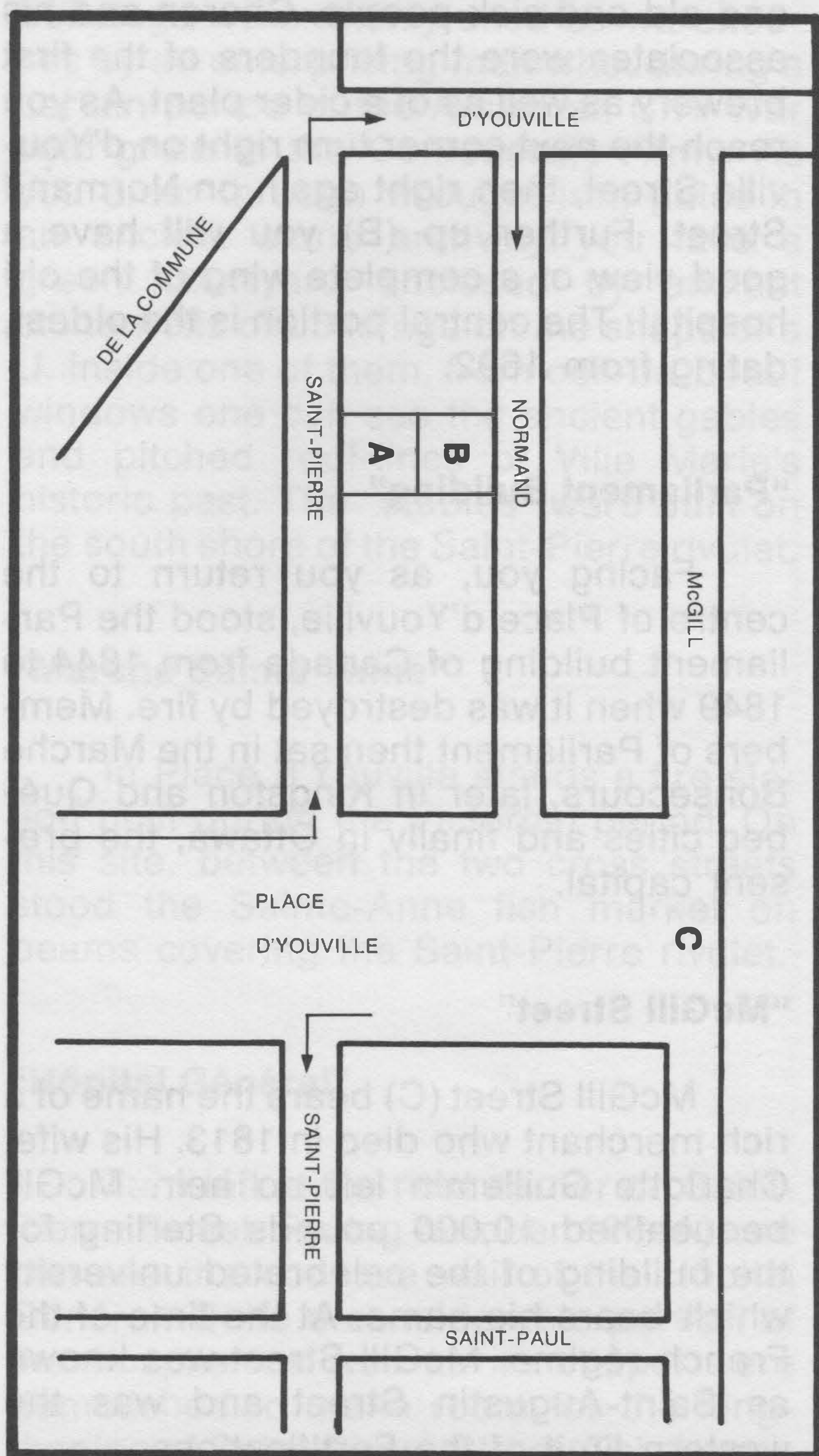
tal built by François Charon de la Barre was the first hospital built in Ville Marie in 1692. This institution sheltered orphans, and old and sick people. Charon and his associates were the founders of the first brewery as well as of a cider plant. As you reach the next corner turn right on d'Youville Street, then right again on Normand Street. Further up (B) you will have a good view of a complete wing of the old hospital. The central portion is the oldest, dating from 1692.

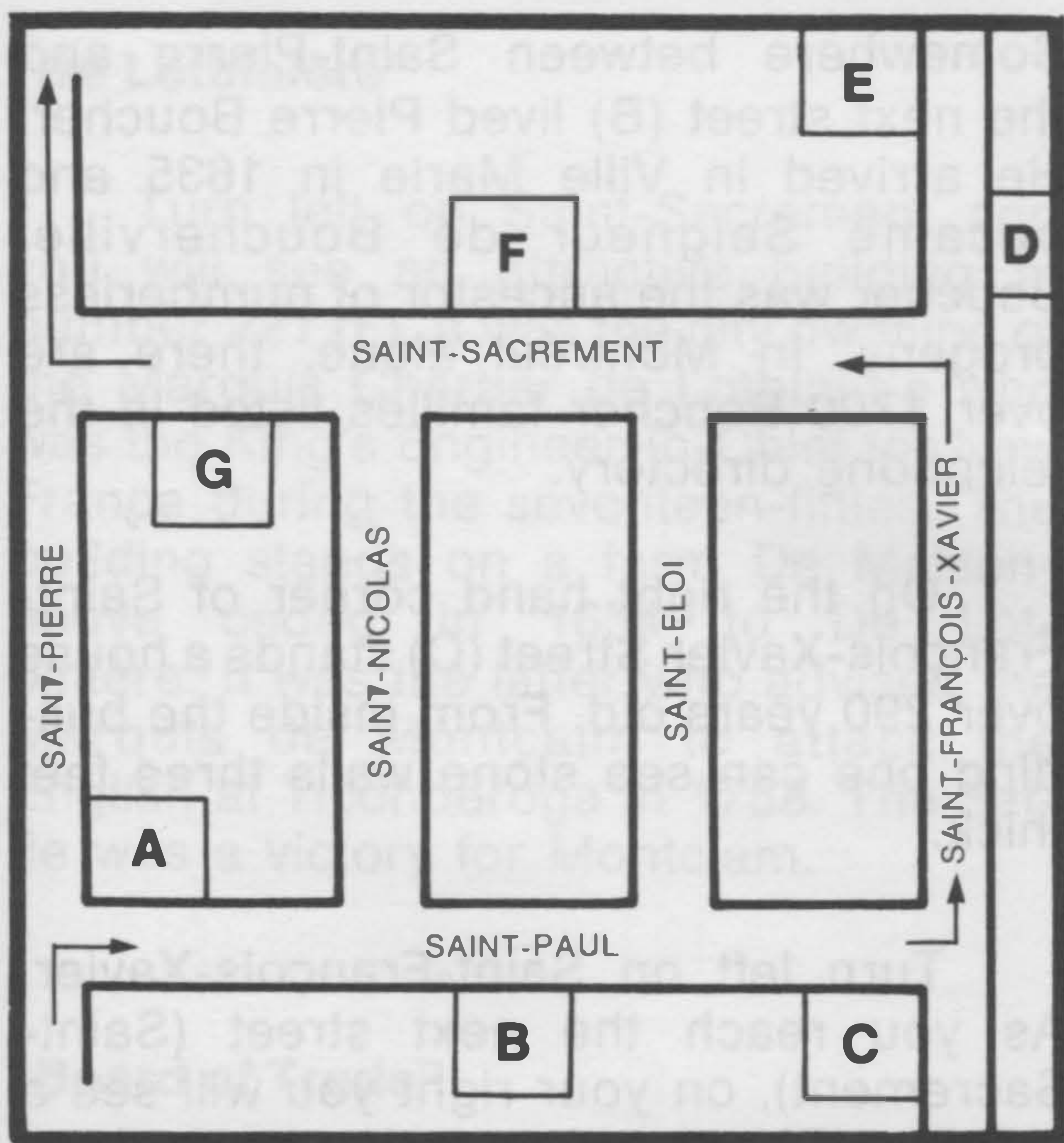
“Parliament Building”

Facing you, as you return to the centre of Place d'Youville, stood the Parliament building of Canada from 1844 to 1849 when it was destroyed by fire. Members of Parliament then sat in the Marché Bonsecours, later in Kingston and Québec cities and finally in Ottawa, the present capital.

“McGill Street”

McGill Street (C) bears the name of a rich merchant who died in 1813. His wife, Charlotte Guillemain left no heir. McGill bequeathed 10,000 pounds Sterling for the building of the celebrated university which bears his name. At the time of the French régime, McGill Street was known as Saint-Augustin Street and was the western limit of the Fortifications.





“De la Salle”

Cross Place d'Youville and enter Saint-Pierre Street. At the west corner stands the building in which lived the celebrated explorer Robert Cavelier de La Salle in 1665. In 1680 in the name of the King of France he took possession of all the territory drained by the Mississippi River, a territory which to-day comprises 31 American states and two Canadian provinces.

“Pierre Boucher”

Turn right on Saint-Paul Street.

Somewhere between Saint-Pierre and the next street (B) lived Pierre Boucher. He arrived in Ville Marie in 1635 and became Seigneur de Boucherville. Boucher was the ancestor of numberless progeny. In Montréal alone, there are over 1700 Boucher families listed in the telephone directory.

On the right hand corner of Saint-François-Xavier Street (C) stands a house over 290 years old. From inside the building one can see stone walls three feet thick.

Turn left on Saint-François-Xavier. As you reach the next street (Saint-Sacrement), on your right you will see a building (D) with columns that housed the Montréal Stock Exchange until 1965. Although the Exchange was founded in 1904, trading dates back to 1832 with the sale of shares of the Champlain & Saint-Laurent Railroad. The Montréal Stock Exchange is the oldest in Canada. It now occupies new quarters in Place Victoria. Also on Saint-François-Xavier, between this street and the next one, on the left side (E) lived Guillaume de Lisle, Sieur de la Cailleterie. He was one of three delegates who, in 1783 sailed for England to ask the King for the granting of a constitutional government as well as other judicial measures. As the then governor Haldimand had not given his consent the mission met with no success.

“De Lotbinière”

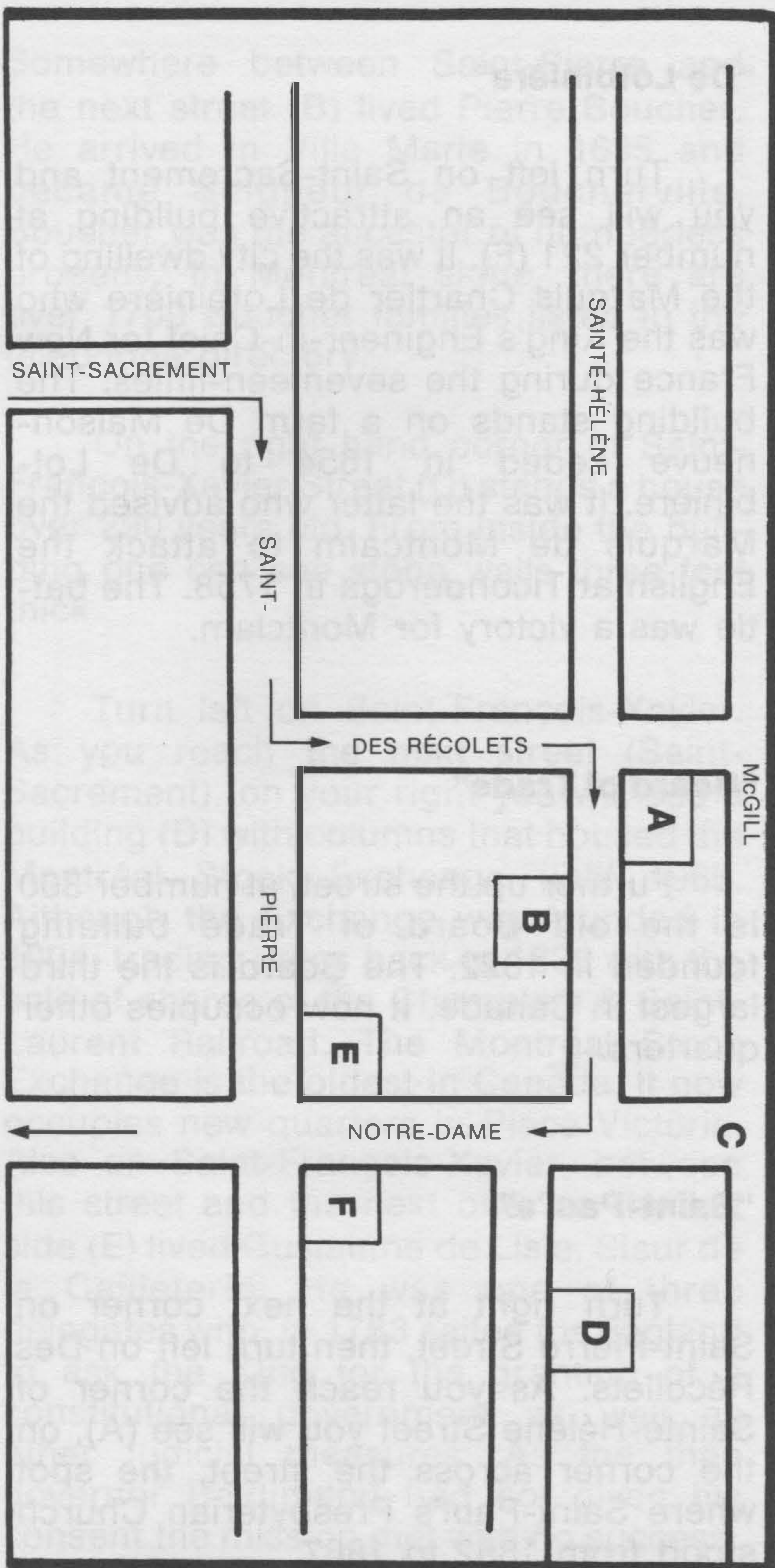
Turn left on Saint-Sacrement and you will see an attractive building at number 221 (F). It was the city dwelling of the Marquis Chartier de Lotbinière who was the King's Engineer-in-Chief for New France during the seventeen-fifties. The building stands on a farm De Maison-neuve ceded in 1654 to De Lotbinière. It was the latter who advised the Marquis de Montcalm to attack the English at Ticonderoga in 1758. The battle was a victory for Montclam.

“Board of Trade”

Further up the street, at number 300 is the old Board of Trade building founded in 1822. The Board is the third largest in Canada. It now occupies other quarters.

“Saint-Paul's”

Turn right at the next corner on Saint-Pierre Street, then turn left on Des Récollets. As you reach the corner of Sainte-Hélène Street you will see (A), on the corner across the street, the spot where Saint-Paul's Presbyterian Church stood from 1852 to 1867.



“Y.M.C.A.”

About half-way along Sainte-Hélène, at number 457 (B), you will see a house built in 1831. There stood the first Young Men's Christian Association in America founded by the young Baptists of Montréal in November 1851.

“Des Récollets Gate”

As you arrive at Notre-Dame Street, you will see on your left, the cross street McGill (C). On that corner stood the only western gate of the Fortifications. It was through this gate that the English general Amherst attacked Montréal and took possession of the city from the French on September 8th, 1760. Montréal was then the last French post of importance in Canada. It was also through this gate that 375 officers and men of the American army, including General Hull were brought as prisoners-of-war on September 10th, 1812 during the unsuccessful American invasion of Canada.

“Dollard des Ormeaux”

Turning right on Notre-Dame Street you will cross Dollard Street. The name is a reminder of the exploit of Dollard des Ormeaux. It is said that he saved the colony in 1660 when, with sixteen compa-

nions he checked the advance of some 800 Iroquois about 80 miles from Montréal on the Outaouais River.

“Forestier”

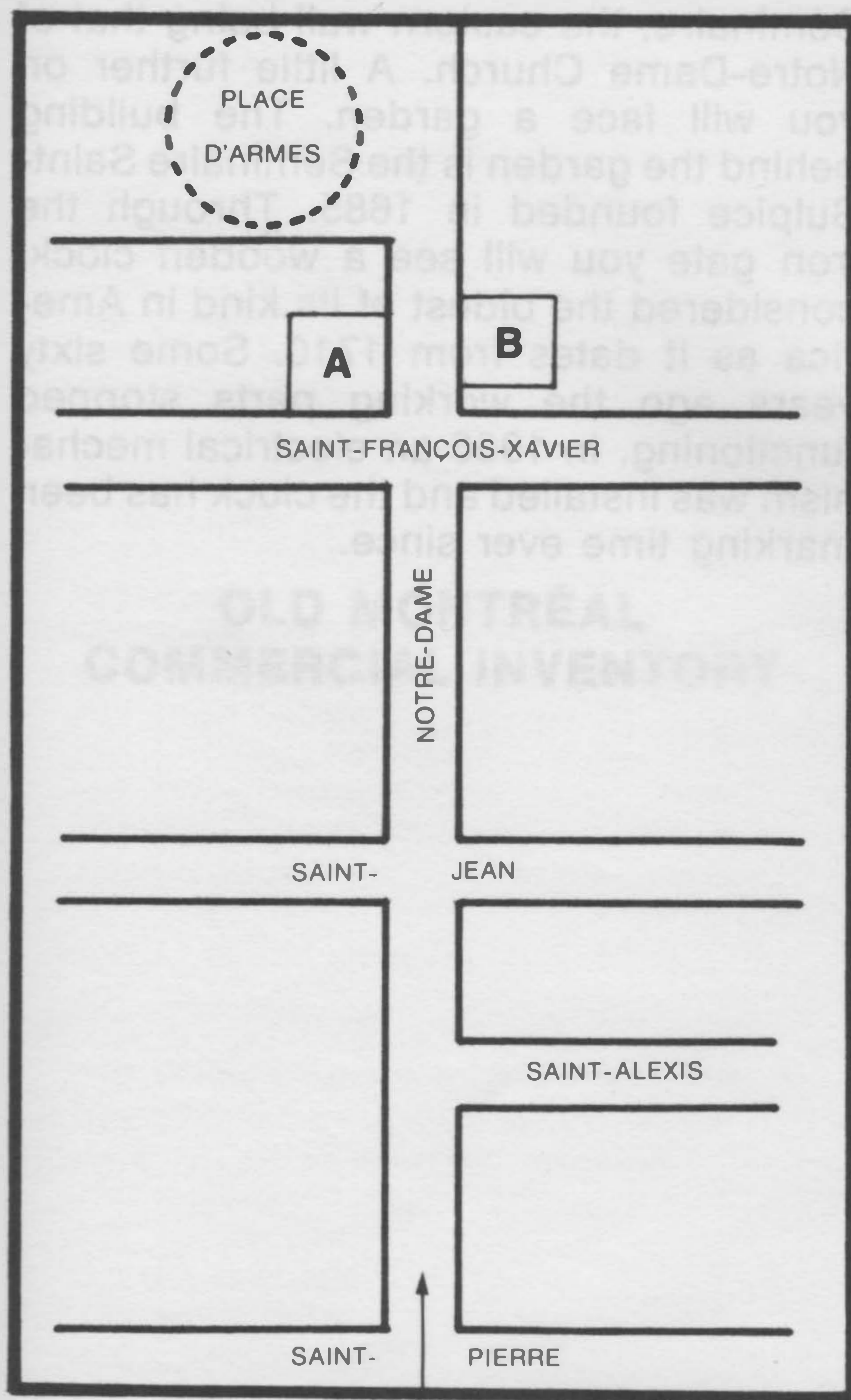
Reaching Saint-Pierre Street, on the right hand corner (E), stood one of the most beautiful buildings in Montréal, the Forestier home. It was in this house that General Montgomery and his officers lived when the American troops occupied the city in November 1775.

“A Bargain”

Note the building across the street from the Forestier home. The land on which it stands was acquired in exchange for two tip-cart wheels and a jug of alcohol.

“Souard School”

As you reach the left hand corner of Saint-François-Xavier (A), there stands the headquarters of the Banque Canadienne Nationale. On this spot stood a school for boys founded by the Abbé Souard in 1686.



“Séminaire Saint-Sulpice”

On your right, a few steps past Saint-François-Xavier, stands the oldest building in Montréal (B). First you will see a stone wall which is the western limit of the

Séminaire, the eastern wall being that of Notre-Dame Church. A little further on you will face a garden. The building behind the garden is the Séminaire Saint-Sulpice founded in 1685. Through the iron gate you will see a wooden clock, considered the oldest of its kind in America as it dates from 1710. Some sixty years ago the working parts stopped functioning. In 1966 an electrical mechanism was installed and the clock has been marking time ever since.

This marks the end of your visit through the streets and lanes of Ville Marie. We hope you have found it interesting, pleasant, and rewarding. Our best wishes accompany you back to your home.

Restaurants

LE MOYNE

395 Le Châquier

NOTRE-DAME EAST

22 Au Vieux Québec

42 Joe's Steak House

320 L'Amphitricion

358 Restaurant Daudelin

421 Au Pied de Courriel

NOTRE-DAME WEST

4 London Restaurant

80 Res

140 Res

211 Chez Delmo

230 La Grand Tournesol

280 Royal Restaurant

400 Cafa de la Bourse

400 Le Doyen

PLACE D'ARMES

500 Le Grand Montréal

507 La Voile

PLACE D'YOUVILLE

302 Gibby's Restaurant & Steak House

351 Chan's

PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER

420 Restaurant Major

421 Nelson Grill

421 La Crêperie

425 Hôtel Nelson

430 Le Frippon

435 La Nauique — Le Corsaire

440 Hôtel Trochu

454 Sur La Place

460 Restaurant des Gouverneurs

SAINT-ALEXIS

479 Parrain & Merino

SAINT-AMABLE

128 Le Saint-Ambroise

SAINT-CLAUDE

413 Le Fedeau

OLD MONTRÉAL COMMERCIAL INVENTORY

Séminaire, the eastern wall being that of
Notre-Dame Church. A little further on
you will face a garden. The building
behind the garden is the Séminaire Saint-
Sulpice founded in 1685. Through the
iron gate you will see a wooden clock
considered the oldest of its kind in Amer-
ica as it dates from 1710. Some sixty
years ago the wooden parts stopped
functioning. In 1966 an electrical mecha-
nism was installed and the clock has been
marking time ever since.

OLD MONTREAL COMMERCIAL INVENTORY

This marks the end of your visit through the
streets and squares of Old Montreal. We hope you
have found it interesting, pleasant, and in-
formative. Our best wishes accompany you
back to your home.

Restaurants

LE MOYNE

395 Le Chalutier

NOTRE-DAME EAST

28 Au Vieux Quartier

42 Joe's Steak House

320 L'Amphytrion

358 Restaurant Daudelin

421 Au Pierrot Gourmet

NOTRE-DAME WEST

4 London Restaurant

80 Restaurant Roy

140 Restaurant Place d'Armes

207 Restaurant Place Notre-Dame

211 Chez Delmo

230 Le Grand Tournesol

260 Royal Restaurant

400 Café de la Bourse

400 Le Doyen

PLACE D'ARMES

500 Le Grand Montréal

507 La Voute

PLACE D'YOUVILLE

302 Gibby's Restaurant & Steak House

351 Chan's

PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER

420 Restaurant Major

421 Nelson Grill

421 La Crêperie

425 Hôtel Nelson

436 Le Fripon

438 Le Nautique — Le Corsaire

446 Hôtel Iroquois

454 Sur La Place

460 Restaurant des Gouverneurs

SAINT-ALEXIS

479 Parrain & Marraine

SAINT-AMABLE

188 Le Saint-Amable

SAINT-CLAUDE

411 Le Fadeau

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER

- 360 A La Crêpe Bretonne
- 424 Le Baldaquin
- 438 Au Vieux Carrefour

SAINT-GABRIEL

- 426 Le Vieux Saint-Gabriel

SAINT-LAURENT

- 477 Au Vieux Baril

SAINT-PAUL EAST

- 29 Ye Old Spaghetti House
- Le Coin
- 158 Chez Queux
- 215 Les Trois Guinguettes
- 277 Bacco Ristorante
- 307 A la Catalogne
- 361 Au Vieux Montréal
- 415 Les Filles du Roi

SAINT-PAUL WEST

- 12 Le Joncaire
- 101 Restaurant Français
- 110 La Petite Coquille

SAINT-PIERRE

- 457 Murray's Restaurant

SAINT-SULPICE

- 402 Le Vieux Rafiot —
Auberge de la Vieille Poule

SAINT-VINCENT

- 410 Le Saint-Vincent
- 427 Le Navire
- 443 Le Petit Hâvre

Snack Bars

BONSECOURS

- 408 Le Haut Côté

NOTRE-DAME WEST

- 216 Loto Snack Bar

PLACE D'YOUVILLE

- 207A Ramon Snack Bar

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER

- 482 The Mill Coffee Shop

SAINTE-HÉLÈNE

447 Ron's Coffee Shop

SAINT-PAUL EAST

250 Casse-Croûte Père Leduc

SAINT-PAUL WEST

90 London Coffee Shop

143 St-Paul Coffee Shop

191 La Croûte-Snack Bar

310 Patricia Rest. Snack Bar

SAINT-PIERRE

445 Rest. Mado

447 Snack Bar

Brasseries (Pubs) and Taverns

DE LA COMMUNE

201 Joe Beef's Tavern

NOTRE-DAME EAST

46 Brasserie Paul Pub

164 Brasserie-Pub

NOTRE-DAME WEST

233 Strand Tavern & Restaurant

288 Taverne de la Bourse

427 Brasserie Grand Pub

PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER

407 Maison Cartier

SAINT-LAURENT

475 Tavern

SAINT-PAUL EAST

262 Brasserie Fortifications Pub

SAINT-PAUL WEST

1 Brasserie Vieux Montréal Pub

356 Tavern

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER
 385 A La Cope Station
 447 Ron's Coffee Shop
 SAINT-PAUL EAST
 250 Casso-Croche Pate Leduc Bilingual-TIAS
 SAINT-PAUL WEST
 88 London Coffee Shop
 SAINT-LAURENT
 477 Au Vieux Carre Shop
 151 La Croche-Snack Bar
 310 Patricia Rest. Snacks
 SAINT-PIERRE
 445 Rest. Mado
 447 Snack Bar
 215 Les Trois Guingettes
 277 Bacco Restaurant
 307 A la Cote
 351 Au Vieux Carre
 415 Les Filles du Roi
 SAINT-PAUL WEST
 12 Le Jockey
 101 Restaurant Francaise
 110 La Petite Cote
 NOTRE-DAME EAST
 46 Brasserie Paul
 104 Brasserie-Pub
 NOTRE-DAME WEST
 233 Strand Tavern & Restaurant
 233 Tavernes de la Brasserie
 427 Brasserie Grand Pub
 PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER
 407 Maison Cartier
 SAINT-LAURENT
 475 Tavern
 SAINT-PAUL EAST
 252 Brasserie Fontaine Pub
 SAINT-PAUL WEST
 1 Brasserie Vieux Montreal Pub
 352 Tavern
 408 Le Haut Cote
 NOTRE-DAME WEST
 274 Le Snack Bar
 PLACE D'YVOILLE
 207A Ramon Snack Bar
 SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER
 482 The McCall Shop

BORSTGOUBIN

430 La Boutique Saint
DE L'HOPITAL

222 WILF. P. WONG — Rare Books & Paintings
LE ROYER LAST

15 in Concert

NOTRE-DAME EAST

20 Surplus Store

32 L. Charpentier — Photography

34 Gifford Audio Visuals

38 Photography

100 La Maison des Arts

178 T. **OLD MONTRÉAL**

178 **COMMERCIAL LISTING**

201 **BY STREET**

338 Marché **AND**

340 Hôtel Grille **NUMBER**

400 Chin-Cam

437 A. Mader — Le Mandibule — Paintings

405 Fashion Inc's Boutique

409 H. Joyet — Food Store

415 Les Croches en Bois — Woodcraft

419 Design Shop

427 Ceramica Centre

437 Ceramica

NOTRE-DAME WEST

1 Banque Canadienne Nationale

9 M.A. Brodeur — Monnaie

16 Barber Shop

17 Fournier — Luggage

18 Le Sceau d'Art — Engraving

28 Société des Amis du Québec —

Québec Liquor Store

30 Religious Book Store

39 Wilson Lefebvre — Book Store

54 Boutique Le Sirois

58 Koberg & Co.

60 Deshaies & Pothier — Crafts

63 Rex Drug Store

112 Caisse Populaire Notre-Dame — Bank

219 COUC Cyco

222 Photo Service Limited

OLD MONTREAL
COMMERCIAL LISTING
BY STREET
AND
NUMBER

BONSECOURS

430 La Boutique Soleil

DE L'HOPITAL

222 Wm. P. Wolfe — Rare Books & Paintings

LE ROYER EAST

15 «In Concerts»

NOTRE-DAME EAST

20 Surplus Store

32 L. Charpentier — Photography

34 Division Audio Visuelle

36 Photography

160 La Maison des Arts

176 Tobacco Store

178 Universal Investigations

280 Le Chateau de Ramezay

338 Marché aux Puces

348 Indian Crafts Store

400 Ciné Canada

403 A Matter of Opinion — Art Shop
— Le Mandibule — Paintings

405 Fashion India Boutique

409 R. Joyal — Food Store

415 Les Choses en Bois — Woodcraft

419 Design Shop

427 Ceramics Centre

437 Ceramics

NOTRE-DAME WEST

1 Banque Canadienne Nationale

9 M.A. Brodeur — Menswear

16 Barber Shop

17 Fournier — Luggage

18 Le Sceau d'Art — Engraving

29 Société des Alcools du Québec —
Québec Liquor Board

36 Religious Book Store

39 Wilson Lafleur — Book Store

54 Boutique Le Samovar

56 Kisberg & Co.

60 Desmarais & Robitaille — Crafts

80 Roy Drug Store

112 Caisse Populaire Notre-Dame — Bank

210 COJO Cyco

222 Photo Service Limited

- 239 Scandia House Furniture
- 244 Pigeon Hole Parking
- 282 R. Plourde — Jeweller
- 284 Cummings Furs
- 285 F. Pilon — Office Supplies
- 358 A.E. Morris — Tobacco Store
- 381 Tom & Tony Barber Shop
- 383 ZouZou Lingerie
- 389 C.F. Dawson Co. Ltd. — Office Supplies
- 406 George Stevens — Jeweller
- 410 Gil Creations
- 412 Leopold Hairdresser
- 418 Solde O Livre — Book Store
- 422 Malamar — Fashions
- PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER**
- 401 La Belle Canadienne — Indian Boutique
- 404 La Maison Del Vecchio
- SAINT-CLAUDE**
- 437 Bonsecours Antiques
- SAINT-GABRIEL**
- 408 Charles Butler — Antique
- SAINT-PAUL EAST**
- 22 The Black Bottom
- 36 Marquis de Sade — Discotheque
- 37 Détour — Art Boutique
- 88 Décor Boutique
- 104 Le Vieux Damase — Bar
- 120 Studio Spécialités Ltd. — Theatre Decor
- 130 l'Empreinte — Art Cooperative
- 136 Encore — Cinéma
- 154 Phil Dandurand — Wine Imports
- 163 Morin Heights Studio
- 165 l'Artisane — Boutique
- 181 Decormag
- 363 Collection Mode Inc.
- 367 India Boutique
- 383 Boutique
- 395 Crafts
- SAINT-PAUL WEST**
- 11 Mercantile Printing Ltd.
- 85 Distributeurs Maisonneuve — Rugs
- 105 Magna Displays
- 116 Century Sales — Boutique

- 151 Galerie Place Royale
- 171 Office Stationary
- 179 Le Roi de la Pédale — Bicycle Renting
- 207 Antiques
- 224 Galerie André Georges — Décor
- 234 Mercury Office Supplies
- 294 Stratford House — Décor
- 312 Crafts 312
- 350 Lubbers Studios & Boutique
- 372 Dostert Furs
- 400 Duke Crystal

SAINT-PIERRE

- 441 J.R. Office Supplies
- 446 Sound. Shop

SAINT-SACREMENT

- 211 Le Devoir — Daily Newspaper

SAINT-SULPICE

- 430 Notre-Dame Church Museum

Introduction	7
16 Walking Tours	9
Commercial Inventory	51
Restaurants	53
Snack Bars	54
Brasseries (pubs) and taverns	55
Commercial listings by street and number	57

- 151 Galerie Place Royale
171 Office Stationary
173 Le Roi de la Pêche - Bicycle Running
207 Antiques
234 Galerie André Georges - Decor
234 Mercury Office Supplies
254 Stralford House - Decor
312 Crane 312
354 Lippert Studios & Bindings
372 Dostal Print
400 Duke Crystal
414 On Creations
412 Leopold Hainberger
441 J.H. Office Supplies
445 Sound Shop
422 Blom - Fashion
SAINT-SACREMENT
211 Le Doyot - Daily Newspaper
SAINT-SULPICE
430 Notre-Dame-Clairon Museum
SAINT-CLAUDE
437 Bonheur Antiques
SAINT-GABRIEL
408 Charles Butler - Antique
SAINT-PAUL EAST
22 The Black Bottom
36 Marquis de Sade - Discotheque
37 Detour - Art Boutique
58 Décor Boutique
104 Le Vieux Dessin - Bar
120 Studio Spéciale Ltd. - Theatre Decor
130 L'Empreinte - Art Cooperative
138 Encore - Cinema
154 Phil Deneault - Wine Imports
183 Merit Heights Studio
185 l'Artsane - Boutique
181 Decornag
353 Collection Made Inc.
387 Indie Boutique
383 Boutique
385 Crafts
SAINT-PAUL WEST
11 Mercandis Printing Ltd.
85 Distributeurs Artisanale - Rugs
105 Magna Displays
116 Century Sales - Boutique

INDEX

Introduction	7
16 Walking tours	9
Commercial inventory	51
Restaurants	53
Snack bars	54
Brasseries (pubs) and taverns	55
Commercial listings by street and number	57

**THE MOST INFORMATIVE
AND EASIEST GUIDE
TO FOLLOW AS IT LEADS YOU
STEP BY STEP**